The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871. NO. 226.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Talk in Both Houses on the Subject of Southern Legislation.

A Democratic Caucus Agrees to the Senate Proposition for a Joint Committee.

Liberal Subscriptions to the New Loan.

A Large Amount of Five-Twenties to be Called In.

Alaska and its Dearth of Resources.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senate, to-day, met through the day sitting session. The 10th section of the bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution, is at this writing under discussion. To investigate the Ku-Klux outrages. The pleasant feature of the session was the presentation of seven handsomely engrossed memorials from the citizens of seven Southern States, praying for the passage of the bill. Three of these were from the Senate and four from the House. The bill from the Senate was handed down with general remarks acknowledging the receipt of the memorial, and acknowledging the receipt of the bill. Then came up the bill to amend the Civil Rights bill. Mr. Sumner explained the objects of legislation of this session in the Southern States. Mr. Sumner objected, and insisted on the necessity of considering the unfinished Civil Rights bill, and after some debate on the subject, the Senate proceeded to read the bill, explanatory. Mr. Sumner explained the provisions of the bill in detail and came to an argument in favor of its passage. His speech was interrupted by a motion to go into executive session. No attempt was made to take up Mr. Sherman's resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux conspiracies, and it is doubtful whether the resolution will be taken up at this session. If judiciary resolution is passed by the House, a strong effort will be made to get up Mr. Sherman's resolution, in an abbreviated form.

LITTLE BODY IN THE HOUSE.

The House, to-day, has been a very large body in point of numbers, but a very small one in point of interest. Members to adjourn, made by the Democrats, were several times voted down by the Republicans, for some reason according to get an adjournment. Mr. Hooper made a call of the House, and others desiring to keep in session till the Ku-Klux bill passed, voted against the call. Mr. Hooper withdrew his motion, and the call was dropped. By general consent, several small matters of legislation were allowed to pass. Mr. Beck, (Democrat) introduced a bill to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from selling gold, objected to all further attempt to get in bills, and would not even allow Mr. Hooper to present a petition. The objection was withdrawn on the promise that the petition should not be debated. The objection to the introduction of bills was then renewed, and Mr. Hooper demanded the regular order. Speaker Blaine then announced that the morning hour had begun, and at its expiration it would be in order to move that it go to the Speaker's table. Mr. Hooper moved to appeal from the Speaker's ruling, the Democrats had only to withdraw for no House when a motion to that effect was made. The Speaker's ruling would be in order. Butler turned about and favored an adjournment. Many Democrats also voted for it. The motion was carried. Then on motion of Mr. Hooper, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hunter chairman, to consider the regular order was to have been the bill introduced when the session of Monday last was called. The bill was read, and it is the bill to amend the Ku-Klux act.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

It is doubtful whether the Committee of the Whole will report a bill at the close of the session. Many of the new members of the House are opposed to the bill, and will vote against it.

PERSONAL.

General Whipple, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left for Chicago, last night, to be absent a few days.

New York, March 17.—A Washington correspondent says that there is not much doubt entertained in official circles here that the Cabinet will soon be changed, and additional Southern men be called to the front. The President and Secretary of State both feel that Grant at first, some time ago, made a promise to the Virginians that he would call Judge Underwood to the Cabinet, and that the time for the fulfillment of the promise has arrived. It is said that Judge Underwood is to succeed Mr. Boutwell, and that Boutwell is to be appointed Minister to England, in place of Motley, who is to be recalled. Motley has been in the latter country for seven years, and is said to be very unpopular with the Queen and Court. Boutwell is to be appointed Minister, it is said, because he is a New Englander, and because he is a man of great ability. Motley is also a New Englander, and is a man of great ability. Motley is also a New Englander, and is a man of great ability. Motley is also a New Englander, and

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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871.

MORE REAL ESTATE.

The new King of Spain finds himself, like the previous[ly] incumbent which preceded him, in want of money. It appears that General Prim authorized General Sickles to say that Spain would cede Cuba to the United States for $200,000,000. The offer was not accepted. Amadeus I., however, has abated the price. It may be that he does not understand the own lease of office to be a very numerous, and that if he could convert any of the Spanish real estate into United States 5 per cents, it would be a comfortable provision to enable him to live handsomely in Italy; so he has authorized General Sickles to state that he will sell Cuba to the United States for $150,000,000, and throw Porto Rico in.

The price, as the offer now stands, is a very large one—a very large one—especially for property which will eventually fall to us by the laws of political gravitation. We believe that Mr. Buchanan once offered to purchase Cuba, and to pay $100,000,000 for it; but Spain declined the offer. At that time Cuba was the "Gem of the Antilles," and a source of great revenue to Spain. Now it costs as much as it produces to maintain Spanish authority on the Island. While we do not think we should purchase Cuba, nor think it is worth purchasing at all, we think it eminently preferable to San Domingo at the ascertained cost of that reptible. In purchasing Cuba and Porto Rico, we should obtain an equivalent for a score of San Domingos, and secure something substantial. But we have enough real estate now; we have enough of political conflicts and reconstruction to manage at home, without going abroad to procure others.

The President does not seem to regard the offer of Spain as worthy of any official notice, though he persists in the San Domingo business. The annexation of Cuba, by purchase or otherwise, was once a favorite policy with the Democratic party; it is true that that was in times when it was considered advisable to strengthen Slavery by the addition of slave territory. Whether the Democracy will incline to its purchase now remains to be seen. Should they adopt the annexation of Cuba as a party measure, they will flank and overwhelm those who want to run the Republican party upon the comparatively smaller issue of annexing San Domingo.

THE "HOME MARKET."

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Paris, since the peace, refers to the rough hostility of many classes of the population toward foreigners. He thus describes a conversation with a Frenchman, who believed in commercial non-intercourse, and the expediency of an exclusive "home market."

"I met in the Luxembourg Garden a retired naval officer, dratted by the various active services. I got into conversation with him, and, in the course of our chat, he said, as England is No. 1, why I had better go and live there. I told him I live a Yankee, and it drives me distracted when I hear people talking with no knowledge of the matter, our cotton, our wheat, our meats, our cattle, our pork, our flour, are ruin for the English. We French, the owners of all the cotton we use, the growers of all the wheat we use, the raisers of all the meat we use, the owners of the very eggs we eat—I count, and so grow a fourth of July orator, I have to be brief for I speak. Now here are 40 cents one to cent—I mean, kind citizens is one to be had for the asking for 40 cents." In vain I pointed out to him that the different use of prices would be a benefit to the people; he had been taught that the people existed for the benefit of the manufacturers, and that a military monopoly of the home market was the only thing that could save the English. By her purchases, were running France."

This is a fair illustration of the practical operations of a home market. If France excluded all imports from foreign countries and shut off exports, then the country would have the baloyon days wished for by the old Frenchman. The advocates of a home market in this country have reduced our agricultural producers to the standard of a home market. We produce an immense surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, cotton and tobacco. This surplus has to be sold, and the price obtained for it abroad, less the cost of shipment, regulates the price of the same article at home. Though we have not prohibited the sale of our grain, cotton, provisions, and tobacco to foreign countries, we have practically reduced the value of these articles to the producer to the value they would have in an exclusive home market. The value of grain and cotton which a man has in excess of his own needs is precisely the amount or quantity of other articles which he does want, that he can get in exchange for them. If, in the absence of any law to the contrary, he could exchange a bushel of wheat for one hundred pounds of iron, he should be considered that for that bushel of grain he should only receive 50 pounds of iron, or that 50 pounds of iron should be the exchangeable value of a bushel of wheat, and the law would to that extent reduce the price of grain to the standard of the home market. It would not prohibit the exportation of the surplus crops, but would take from the producer one-half of the value he might otherwise obtain in exchange for his products. This is called building up a home market. If this exaction of 50 per cent of the exchangeable value of agricultural products was made for purposes of revenue, then the plea of indirect taxation might be interposed in its defense. But that is not the case; the 50 per cent exaction is paid to the capitalists who own mills to make iron, and steel, and cloth. They take a toll of 50 per cent on all our surplus agricultural products abroad, and this they call encouraging the home market, and promoting a diversity of labor. There was a time, before the day when we undertook to establish a home market, when, in addition to exporting breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and tobacco, we exported boots and shoes, and many other things, to all parts of the world, thus expanding our manufacturing industry, giving employment to mechanics, diversifying labor, and adding to the national wealth. We also built all the ships engaged in the carrying trade between the United States and foreign countries, and, in addition, built many hundreds of ships, sold annually in foreign ports to the merchants of other countries. But the effort to make an exclusive home market has cut off all this trade and this industry. We make our own boots and shoes, harness or leather goods, or any other goods, to export; we build no ships or steamers for the foreign market, nor for our own merchants. The vessels that we own were families in all parts of the globe, carrying the American flag, and bearing our products, are seen no more; the flag has practically disappeared from commercial waters, but our people are enjoying the luxury of a home market, every article in and departure from which, bears a foreign flag.

But we have secured a home market, in which labor, instead of receiving its fair value, has 50 per cent taken from what it receives in exchange for anything the laborer finds in the home market. It is fundamental whether the actual exchange of commodities be made at home or abroad; the result is the same. The "protected" state receives on the average 50 per cent more of agricultural products in exchange for its labor than it would if the law did not seek to foster an exclusive home market. In a home market the protected class establishes the price of what it sells and what it buys, and takes the same toll from all exports that it takes on the sales at home.

The reports which come from the San Domingo Commission are very indefinite, but they indicate that the Commissioners do not wholly agree upon many particulars. Mr. Wade has made a favorable report, generally, and is represented to be sent, generally, and is represented to be sent, generally, and is represented to be sent

JOHN WESLEY.

Splendid Steel Engraving.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Cook County School Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENTS.

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MONETARY.

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CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

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TIME-TABLE

Arrival and Departure of Trains

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Celebration of the Popular Irish Anniversary.

Imposing Street Parade -- Banquet and Ball in the Evening.

How the Day was Spent Elsewhere.

In Chicago.

In 42nd King Dagobert's palmy days, when saints' days only did and were numbered, many of us were not born. Indeed, we do not think that it is only entrusted with the office, and possessed of the power, to celebrate the birthday of a saint. Patrick, a gentleman distinguished for his many virtues and his remarkable eccentricities, some 20 years ago, he could tell a good story, and had no mercy for a bore, was a man whose memory would have outlived him in the affections of his countrymen and countrywomen, even if he had not been the Apostle of Ireland. Of every corner of Clark street from Lake to Madison, and of every nook and cranny of the side streets and avenues, the inhabitants, men, women and children, of Irish parentage, were yesterday the denizens. Of every one of them it may be said, so far as its choice of colors was concerned, he did not honor one specific color of the rainbow above another, but was content with the whole of them. Green, orange, blue, purple, red, and every other color, were given to match, and the long line started from the corner of Clark and Lake streets.

The procession was formed on Michigan avenue, where it quietly went to sleep on Sunday, after the manner of Rip Van Winkle, and awoke yesterday morning to find itself famous. Even if it had not been famous, it would have awakened with a start, for the day was a lively one, and the sun was not long in making known the fact that it was there. It is safe to say that the Irish people of Chicago, and the Irish people of the United States, have had no more glorious day than yesterday. It was a day of days. It was the day of days. It was the day of days. It was the